Mathematics: The Language of STEM **Problem-Based Lesson Plan Format**

Description of the Task: Students will learn about volume so that in the end, they can design their own box (rectangular prism) for a specific volume.

Mathematics Content Objectives:

5.M.4 Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with whole-number side lengths

Language Objectives:

Discuss the reason why different shaped rectangular prisms can have the same volume.

Student Actions	Teacher Actions
Before (Launch)	Before (Launch)
Students will discuss the concept of volume. They will discuss similarities and differences between 2D rectangles and 3D rectangular prisms. They will identify real life examples of measuring volume.	Teacher will lead students in a conversation about rectangular prisms. Teacher will ask students to compare and contrast 2-D area and 3-D volume.
Students will estimate volume by ordering boxes from least to greatest volume.	Teacher will pose the question "What is the relationship of box size and volume?"
Once estimates are recorded, students will discuss ways to "prove" their estimates.	Teacher introduces the focus question : What are some ways we could measure the space inside? (First focus on nonstandard units)
During (Explore)	During (Explore)
Students will use a nonstandard unit (example- packing peanuts or marshmallows) to measure the volume of the boxes.	Teacher will formatively assess student progress throughout the explore phase. The teacher will ask student productive questions being careful to avoid funneling students.
Students will identify Pros and Cons to using nonstandard units in measuring volume.	Questions: What are some Pros and Cons to using
Students will switch tools and measure	packing peanuts to measure volume?
volume using 1 inch (or 1 cm) cubes. Once completed they will discuss PROs and CONs	How could we be more accurate in measurement of volume?
After these two activities, students will discuss ideas for a formula to help find area	

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of a rectangular prism.	Teacher will challenge students to think about volume in reverse. Asking:
Once students have a formula for volume they will practice on the original boxes from the launch activity.	I have 144 cubic inches of Can you build me the smallest box that will hold
As a final challenge, students will attempt to build a box to hold a specific volume.	all of my?
After (Summarize)	After (Summarize)
Students will brainstorm real life examples when volume would need to be calculated.	Teacher will ask some questions to get the students taking to each other in a final group discussion:
The whole class will discuss the question; How is it possible different shaped rectangular prisms have the same volume?	What are some real life examples in which someone would need to calculate area?
	How is it possible different shaped rectangular prisms have the same volume?

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